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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/428,035	10/27/1999	R MICHAEL MCGRADY	D-1123	4121

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EXAMINER

KAPADIA, MILAN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3626

DATE MAILED: 08/05/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/428,035

Applicant(s)

MCGRADY ET AL.

Examiner

Milan S Kapadia

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Notice to Applicant

1. This communication is in response to the amendment filed 10 May 2002. Claims 1-28 are pending. Claims 1, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27 have been amended. Claim 28 is newly added.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The rejection of the claims 1-3, 5-8, and 11-18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gombrich, et al. (4,857,716) is hereby withdrawn due to the amendment filed 05/10/02.

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gombrich et al. (4,857,716) for substantially the same reasons given in the previous Office Action (paper number 5). Further reasons appear below.

(A) Claim 4 has been amended to be in independent claim form. As per this claim Gombrich discloses a patient identification system comprising the steps of:

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- (a) storing patient data in memory devices in operative connection to a programmed general purpose computer (Gombrich; col. 2, lines 5-8, col. 8, lines 10-15, and fig. 1);
- (b) printing on a sheet of bar code labels, patient specific bar code identifiers and the patient's name (Gombrich; col. 12, lines 66-67, col. 13, lines 1-2, and fig. 4);
(The examiner interprets this as a form of report generation)
- (c) scanning patient specific bar code identifiers from a patient chart (Gombrich; col. 13, lines 32-37);
- (d) entering and recording a drug prescription as being approved and ready for dispensing (Gombrich; col. 14, lines 22-25); and (The examiner interprets Gombrich's "being approved" to be a form of "taking.")
- (e) recording the administration of items to patients (Gombrich; col. 16, lines 3-4).
(The examiner interprets Gombrich's "administration" to be a form of "having been given.") Also note, an embodiment of the bar code reading device might include a programmed microprocessor and its associated memory and real time clock mounted in a hand held housing wherein a key pad is provided for entry of data and a LCD display will be provided for displaying information (Gombrich; col. 11, lines 4-44 and figures 10-12).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 5-18, 21-25, and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gombrich, et al. (4,857,716) in view of Moulding, Jr. et al. (4,604,847), for substantially the same reasons given in the previous Office Action (paper number 5). Further reasons appear below.

(A) Claim 1 has been amended to now recite "(b) generating a report, wherein the report includes machine readable indicia corresponding to at least one of the patients and machine readable indicia corresponding to at least one item prescribed for the patient." Gombrich teaches patient specific bar code identifiers (Gombrich; col. 12, line 66-col. 13, line 2) but fails to expressly teach a report that includes patient identifiers and machine-readable indicia corresponding to at least one item prescribed for the patient. However, this feature is old and well known in the art, as evidenced by Moulding's teachings with regards to this limitation (Moulding; col. 2, lines 16-22; the examiner interprets "means for recording" as a form of "generating a report.") It is respectfully submitted, that it would have been obvious, to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to expand the system taught by Gombrich with Moulding's teaching with regards to this limitation, with the motivation of indicating the characteristics of the medicine contained in a package (Moulding; col. 1, lines 62-64).

The remainder of claim 1 is rejected for the reasons given in the prior Office Action (paper number 5; section 4(A), pages 2-3), and incorporated herein.

(B) Claim 2 has been amended by removing the further limitations to step (b). The remaining features are rejected for the same reasons given in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(B), pages 3-4), and incorporated herein.

(C) Claims 3, and 5-15 have not been amended and are rejected for the same reasons given in the previous Office Action (paper number 5; sections 4(C-I and 6(A)), pages 4, 5, and 8), and incorporated herein.

(D) Claim 16 has been amended by now adding "(c) generating a report including machine readable indicia indicative of a medical item prescribed for a patient, wherein the report further includes information indicative of the patient." This limitation repeats the features of amended claim 1, step (c) and is therefore rejected for the same reasons given above in the rejection of the amended claim 1, step (c) and incorporated herein.

Claim 16 has also been amended to now recite "including reading with a reading device the machine readable indicia on the report" in step (e) (step (d) in the prior Office Action). Gombrich and Moulding fail to expressly teach this limitation, however note that Gombrich does teach "scanning the drug identifier bar code" in the rejection of claim 16 in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(j), pages 6-7). It is respectfully submitted that since Gombrich does teach a report including machine readable indicia indicative of a medical item prescribed for a patient, as discussed

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above in the rejection of claim 1, step (c), it would have been obvious, to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to expand the collective system taught by Gombrich and Moulding to read with a reading device the machine readable indicia on the report, with the motivation of "scanning the drug identifier bar code" from a convenient location.

The other amendments to claim 16 (i.e., adding the terms "at least") appear to be grammatical or typographical in nature, but do not otherwise appear to change the scope of the claim as originally presented and in the manner addressed by the examiner in the previous Office Action (paper number 5).

The remainder of claim 16 is rejected for the same reasons given in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(J), pages 6-7), and incorporated herein.

(E) Claim 17 has been amended to recite "The method according to claim 16 and prior to step (d) comprising including on the report machine readable indicia indicative of the one patient, and wherein step (d) comprises reading with a reading device the machine readable indicia indicative of the one patient on the report." Gombrich and Moulding fail to expressly teach this limitation, however note that Gombrich does teach "scanning patient's identification bar code identifiers" in the rejection of claim 17 in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(K), page 7). It is respectfully submitted that since Gombrich does teach a report including machine readable indicia indicative of a medical item prescribed for a patient, as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1, step (c), it would have been obvious, to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

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the invention was made, to expand the collective system taught by Gombrich and Moulding to read with a reading device the machine readable indicia indicative of the one patient on the report, with the motivation of "scanning the patient's identification bar code" from a convenient location.

(F) Claim 18 has been amended to recite "The method according to claim 16 wherein step (h) comprises inputting the data representative that the at least one medical item has been used in the medical treatment of the one patient to a portable terminal, storing data representative that one medical item has been used in the medical treatment of the at least one patient in the portable terminal, and transferring data representative that the at least one medical item has been used in the medical treatment of the one patient from the portable terminal to the computer." This feature repeats features of amended claim 4, step (e) and is therefore rejected for the same reasons given above in the rejection of amended claim 4, step (e) and incorporated herein.

(G) The amendments to claim 21 (i.e., adding the terms "at least" and replacing the term "wherein in step (e)" with "further comprising storing in," removing the term "includes") appear to be grammatical or typographical in nature, but do not otherwise appear to change the scope of the claim as originally presented and in the manner addressed by the examiner in the previous Office Action (paper number 5).

(H) The amendments to claims 22-24 (i.e., adding the terms "at least") appear to be

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grammatical or typographical in nature, but do not otherwise appear to change the scope of the claim as originally presented and in the manner addressed by the examiner in the previous Office Action (paper number 5).

(I) Claim 25 has not been amended and is rejected for the same reasons given in the previous Office Action (paper number 5); sections 4(C-I and 6(A)), pages 4, 5, and 8), and incorporated herein.

(J) Claim 27 has been amended to recite "and further comprising storing data in a portable terminal adjacent a bedside of the patient indicative that at least one medical item has been used in the medical treatment of the one patient." This limitation repeats features of amended claim 26, step (g) and is rejected for the same reasons given above in the rejection of amended claim 26, step (g) and incorporated herein.

The remaining features of amended claim 27 repeat features of claim 27 in the prior Office Action and are rejected for the same reasons given in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 6(H), page10), and incorporated herein.

(K) Claim 28 differs from amended claim 1, step (c) by reciting "the generating report includes operating a printing device." As per this limitation, Gombrich teaches generating a report by operating a printing device (Gombrich; col. 12, line 66-col. 13, line 2). The remaining features of claim 28 repeat features of amended claim 1, step (c)

and are rejected for the same reasons given above in the rejection of amended claim 1, step (c) and incorporated herein.

6. Claims 19, 20, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gombrich, et al. (4,857,716) for substantially the same reasons given in the previous Office Action (paper number 5). Further reasons appear below.

(A) Claim 19 has been amended to be in independent claim form. Steps (a)-(d) repeat features of claim 16 in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(J), pages 6-7), and are therefore rejected for the same reasons and incorporated herein. Step (e) repeats features of claim 19 in the prior Office Action and is therefore rejected for the same reasons given in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, sections 6(B), page 8), and incorporated herein.

The other amendments to claim 19 (i.e., adding the terms "at least" and replacing the term "the" with "a")) appear to be grammatical or typographical in nature, but do not otherwise appear to change the scope of the claim as originally presented and in the manner addressed by the examiner in the previous Office Action (paper number 5).

(B) Claim 20 has been amended to be in independent claim form. Steps (a)-(d) and (f)-(g) repeat features of claim 16 in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(J), pages 6-7), and are therefore rejected for the same reasons and incorporated

herein. Step (e) repeats features of claim 19 and step (e) of claim 16 in the prior Office Action and is therefore rejected for the same reasons given in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, sections 4(J) and 6(B), pages 6 and 8), and incorporated herein.

(C) Claim 26 has been amended to be in independent claim form. Steps (a)-(f) repeat features of claim 16 in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(J), pages 6-7), and are therefore rejected for the same reasons and incorporated herein. Step (g) repeats features of claim 26 in the prior Office Action and is therefore rejected for the same reasons given in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, sections 6(G), page 10), and incorporated herein.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claims 1 and 16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

8. Applicant's arguments filed 5/10/02 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments will be addressed herein below in the order in which they appear in the response filed 5/10/02.

(A) At page 16 of the 5/10/02 response, Applicant argues that "'printing on a sheet of bar code labels, patient specific bar code identifiers and the patient's name' and 'generating bar code labels for drugs in prescription with a printer' are not 'forms of report generation'" in reference to claim 1. In response, the examiner respectfully notes that it is commonly known in the art that a report is defined as the presentation of information about a given topic, typically in printed form (See Microsoft computer dictionary 5th edition, page 450, attached at the end of the office action). Thus, it is respectfully submitted, that "printing on a sheet of bar code labels, patient specific bar code identifiers and the patient's name" and "generating bar code labels for drugs in prescription with a printer" are indeed form of "report generation."

As per the Applicant's arguments that "Gombrich would not teach generating a report, where the report includes both machine readable indicia corresponding to at least one of the patients and machine readable indicia corresponding to at least one item prescribed for the patient." In response, the examiner respectfully submits, that as shown above in the rejection of amended claim 1, the combined system of Gombrich and Moulding do teach this limitation.

(B) At page 17 of the 5/10/02 response, Applicant argues that "the bar code reader

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taught by Gombrich cannot constitute the recited portable terminal," in reference to claim 4. In response, the examiner respectfully notes that it is commonly known in the art that a terminal is defined as a combination of a video adapter, monitor, and a keyboard (See Microsoft computer dictionary 5th edition, page 515, attached at the end of the office action). Gombrich teaches that the "bar code reader devices has a key pad" and "LCD display for displaying information and status" (Gombrich; col. 11, lines 10-15). It is respectfully submitted that the bar code reader therefore is a form of "portable terminal."

As per the Applicant's arguments that the "bar code reader is not capable of receiving inputted data representative of giving of a medical item to a patient." In response, the examiner respectfully submits that the Applicant ignores that the "bar code reading device" is used for "receiving inputted data representative of the giving of a medical item to a patient" as shown in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(A), page 3). See also col. 16, lines 3-8 of Gombrich.

As per the Applicant's arguments that the "bar code reader is not capable of storing data representative of giving of a medical item to a patient." In response, the examiner respectfully submits that the Applicant ignores that the "bar code reading device" has memory as shown in the prior Office Action (paper number 5, section 4(D), page 4), and therefore is "capable of storing data representative of giving of a medical item to a patient." See also col. 11, lines 4-44 of Gombrich

As per the Applicant's arguments that the "bar code reader is not capable of transferring data representative of giving of a medical item from the bar code reader to

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the computer.” In response, the examiner respectfully submits that Gombrich does teach that data is transferred from the bar code reading device and the computer (Gombrich col. 12, lines 48-51).

(C) At page 18 of the 5/10/02 response, Applicant argues that “a bar code label on a drug package is not a report” in reference to claim 16. In response, the examiner respectfully notes that it is commonly known in the art that a report is defined as the presentation of information about a given topic, typically in printed form (See Microsoft computer dictionary 5th edition, page 450, attached at the end of the office action). Thus, it is respectfully submitted, that “a bar code label on a drug package” is indeed form of “a report.”

As per the Applicant’s arguments that “Gombrich does not teach a report including both machine readable indicia indicative of a medical item prescribed for a patient and further information indicative of the patient.” In response, the examiner respectfully submits, that as shown above in the rejection of amended claim 16, the combined system of Gombrich and Moulding do teach this limitation.

(D) At pages 18-20 of the 5/10/02 response, Applicant argues that certain features of the claimed invention as recited in claims 19 and 20 are not taught by the applied reference.

In response, the Examiner respectfully notes that the cited reference was never applied as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102 against amended claims 19, and 20. As

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such, the Examiner respectfully submits that the issue at hand is not whether the applied prior art specifically teaches the claimed features, *per se*, but rather, whether or not the prior art, when taken in combination with the knowledge of average skill in the art, would put the artisan in possession of these features. Regarding this issue, it is well established that references are evaluated by what they suggest to one versed in the art, rather than by their specific disclosures, *In re Bozek*, 163 USPQ 545 (CCPA 1969). The issue of obviousness is not determined by what the references expressly state but by what they would reasonably suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art, as supported by decisions in *In re DeLisle* 406 Fed 1326, 160 USPQ 806; *In re Kell, Terry and Davies* 208 USPQ 871; and *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1074, 5 USPQ 2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (citing *In re Lalu*, 747 F.2d 703, 705, 223 USPQ 1257, 1258 (Fed. Cir. 1988)). Further, it was determined in *In re Lamberti et al*, 192 USPQ 278 (CCPA) that:

- (i) obviousness does not require absolute predictability;
- (ii) non-preferred embodiments of prior art must also be considered; and
- (iii) the question is not express teaching of references, but what they would

suggest.

According to *In re Jacoby*, 135 USPQ 317 (CCPA 1962), the skilled artisan is presumed to know something more about the art than only what is disclosed in the applied references. In *In re Bode*, 193 USPQ 12 (CCPA 1977), every reference relies to some extent on knowledge of persons skilled in the art to complement that which is disclosed therein.

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According to *Ex parte Berins*, 168 USPQ 374 (Bd. Appeals), there is no statutory limitation as to the number of references that may be used to demonstrate obviousness...not what references expressly state but what they would reasonably suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. In *In re Conrad*, 169 USPQ 170 (CCPA), obviousness is not based on express suggestion, but what references taken collectively would suggest.

In the instant case, Gombrich discloses the object of one embodiment of the present invention is to provide automatic billing and/or inventory control (Gombrich; col. 2, lines 57-60). Thus, it is respectfully submitted, that the applied prior art clearly teaches the use of a portable terminal which tracks the dispensing of medications.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that Applicant appears to view the applied references in a vacuum without considering the knowledge of average skill in the art.

Furthermore, in response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

(E) At pages 20-21 of the 5/10/02 response, Applicant argues that "Gombrich does

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not teach bedside positioning of terminals” as recited in claim 26. In response, the examiner respectfully submits that the Applicant ignores that the “terminals might be located locally as required” (Gombrich; col. 8, lines 26-30). Since it is readily apparent that the data stored on a terminal typically is gathered and updated for a unique individual within a hospital environment, it would have required no hindsight to locate the terminal as close as possible to the individual, such as bedside.

(F) With respect to claims 2, 9, 12, 14, 15, 21, and 25 the Examiner is concerned that, aside from merely alleging that certain claimed features are not obvious from Gombrich and Moulding essentially in the form of blanket statements, Applicant does not point to any specific distinction(s) between the features disclosed in the references and the features that are presently claimed. In particular, 37 CFR 1.111(b) states, “A general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the reference does not comply with the requirements of this section.” Applicant has failed to specifically point out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the applied references. Also, arguments or conclusions of Attorney cannot take the place of evidence. *In re Cole*, 51 CCPA 919, 326 F.2d 769, 140 USPQ 230 (1964); *In re Schulze*, 52 CCPA 1422, 346 F.2d 600, 145 USPQ 716 (1965); *Mertizner v. Mindick*, 549 F.2d 775, 193 USPQ 17 (CCPA 1977).

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure. The cited but not applied prior art teaches a system for tracking and dispensing medical items (5,912,818).

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

2. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Milan S Kapadia whose telephone number is 703-305-

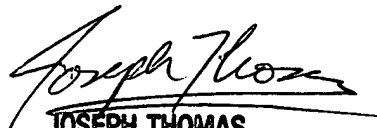
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3887. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on 703-305-9588. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-7687 for regular communications and 703-305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1113.

mk
July 26, 2002


JOSEPH THOMAS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600

operations, both old and new data must be specified, and search-and-replace procedures may or may not be sensitive to uppercase and lowercase, depending on the application program. *See also* search¹, search and replace.

replay attack *n.* An attack in which a valid message is intercepted and then repeatedly retransmitted, either for fraudulent purposes or as part of a larger attack scheme.

replication *n.* In a distributed database management system, the process of copying the database (or parts of it) to the other parts of the network. Replication allows distributed database systems to remain synchronized. *See also* distributed database, distributed database management system.

report *n.* The presentation of information about a given topic, typically in printed form. Reports prepared with computers and appropriate software can include text, graphics, and charts. Database programs can include special software for creating report forms and generating reports. Desktop publishing software and laser printers or typesetting equipment can be used to produce publication-quality output.

report generator *n.* An application, commonly part of a database management program, that uses a report "form" created by the user to lay out and print the contents of a database. A report generator is used to select specific record fields or ranges of records, to make the output attractive by including such features as headings, running heads, page numbers, and fonts.

Report Program Generator *n.* *See* RPG (definition 2).

report writer *n.* *See* report generator.

repository *n.* 1. A collection of information about a computing system. 2. A superset of a data dictionary. *See also* data dictionary.

reprogrammable PROM *n.* *See* EPROM.

reprogrammable read-only memory *n.* *See* EPROM.

requested permissions *n.* Optionally specified permissions in an assembly that represent the minimum required, optionally desired, and always refused permissions for all code in the assembly. If there is no request, the code is granted the maximum that policy allows.

Request for Comments *n.* *See* RFC.

Request for Discussion *n.* A formal proposal for a discussion concerning the addition of a newsgroup to the

Usenet hierarchy, the first step in a process that elicits a call for votes. *Acronym:* RFD. *See also* tradition group hierarchy, Usenet.

Request to Send *n.* *See* RTS.

required hyphen *n.* *See* hyphen.

Research Libraries Information Network *n.* The combined online catalog of the Research Libraries Group, which includes many of the major research libraries in the United States. *Acronym:* RLIN.

reserve *n.* A command that allocates contiguous workspace for the device instance's workspace. Digital devices recognize this command.

reserve accumulator *n.* An auxiliary storage register generally used to store the intermediate results of an extended calculation.

reserved character *n.* A keyboard character that has a special meaning to a program and, as a result, normally cannot be used in assigning names to files, documents, and other user-generated tools, such as macros. Characters commonly reserved for special uses include the asterisk (*), forward slash (/), backslash (\), question mark (?), and vertical bar (|).

reserved date *n.* A date with a special meaning, rather than the date on the calendar. For example, some programs use 9999 to indicate an account or a database listing that does not expire. *See also* magic dates.

reserved memory *n.* *See* UMA.

reserved word *n.* A word that has special meaning in a program or in a programming language. Reserved words usually include those used for control statements (IF, FOR, END), data declarations, and the like. A reserved word can be used only in certain predefined circumstances; it cannot be used in naming documents, files, labels, variables, or user-generated tools such as macros.

reset button *n.* A device that restarts a computer by turning off its power. *Compare* big red switch.

resident font *n.* *See* internal font.

resident program *n.* *See* TSR.

resistance *n.* The ability to impede (resist) the flow of electric current. With the exception of superconductors, all substances have a greater or lesser degree of resistance. Substances with very low resistance, such as metals, conduct

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temporary file

grams, a predesigned spreadsheet that contains formulas, labels, and other elements. **4.** In MS-DOS, a small portion of memory that holds the most recently typed MS-DOS command. **5.** In word processing and desktop publishing programs, a predesigned document that contains formatting and, in many cases, generic text.

temporary file *n.* A file created either in memory or on disk, by the operating system or some other program, to be used during a session and then discarded. *Also called:* temp file. *See also* scratch¹.

temporary storage *n.* A region in memory or on a storage device that is temporarily allocated for use in storing intermediate data in a computational, sorting, or transfer operation.

ten's complement *n.* A number in the base-10 system that is the true complement of another number and is derived either by subtracting each digit from 1 less than the base and adding 1 to the result or by subtracting each number from the next higher power of the base. For example, the ten's complement of 25 is 75, and it can be derived either by subtracting each digit from 9, which is 1 less than the base ($9 - 2 = 7$, $9 - 5 = 4$) and then adding 1 ($74 + 1 = 75$) or by subtracting 25 from the next higher power of 10, which is 100 ($100 - 25 = 75$). *See also* complement. *Compare* nine's complement.

tera- prefix A prefix meaning 10^{12} : 1 trillion in the American numbering system, 1 million million in British numbering. *Abbreviation:* T. *See also* terabyte.

terabyte *n.* A measurement used for high-capacity data storage. One terabyte equals 2^{40} , or 1,099,511,627,776 bytes, although it is commonly interpreted as simply one trillion bytes. *Abbreviation:* TB.

teraflops *n.* One trillion floating-point operations (FLOPS) per second. Teraflops serves as a benchmark for larger computers that measures the number of floating-point operations they can perform in a set amount of time. *Also called:* TFLOPS. *See also* FLOPS.

terminal *n.* **1.** In networking, a device consisting of a video adapter, a monitor, and a keyboard. The adapter and monitor and, sometimes, the keyboard are typically combined in a single unit. A terminal does little or no computer processing on its own; instead, it is connected to a computer with a communications link over a cable. Terminals are used primarily in multiuser systems and today are not often found on single-user personal computers. *See also* dumb terminal, smart terminal, terminal emulation. **2.** In electronics, a point that can be physically linked to something else, usually by a wire, to form an electrical connection.

terminal server

Terminal *n.* An application that provides command-line access to the Mac OS X UNIX core. The Terminal command-line environment allows UNIX functions from within Mac OS X.

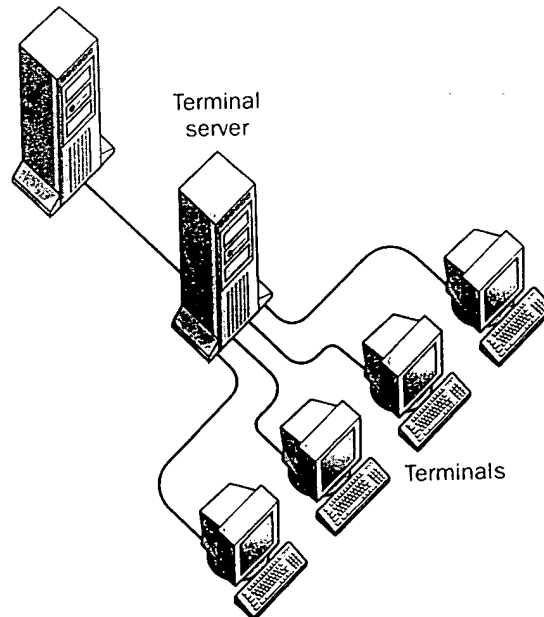
Terminal Access Controller Access Control System *n.* *See* TACACS.

terminal adapter *n.* The correct name for an ISDN modem, which connects a PC to an ISDN line but does not modulate or demodulate signals as a typical modem does.

terminal emulation *n.* The imitation of a terminal by using software that conforms to a standard, such as the ANSI standard for terminal emulation. Terminal-emulation software is used to make a microcomputer act as if it were a particular type of terminal while it is communicating with another computer, such as a mainframe. *See also* VT-52, VT-100, VT-200.

terminal server *n.* In a LAN (local area network), a computer or a controller that allows terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer, or to devices attached to that particular computer. *See the illustration.* *See also* controller, LAN, microcomputer, terminal.

Network
computer



Terminal server.

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